

AN ENQUIRY
INTO THE CONDUCT
OF A LATE MINISTER

1761

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A N I M P A R T I A L
E N Q U I R Y
Into the C O N D U C T of
A L A T E M I N I S T E R.

A N
I M P A R T I A L
E N Q U I R Y
INTO THE
C O N D U C T
O F A
LATE MINISTER.

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M D C C L X I.

A N I M P A R T I A L
E N Q U I R Y, &c.

TH E Credulity of the Vulgar, who have no Opinion of their own, is not to be admired: For they are like so much Straw, which is easily set on Fire with the smallest Spark. In the mean time, such is their Instability, that they are often heard to pour out their Curses against those very People, whom, but a few Days before, they perfectly idolized, and with their Voices exalted to the very Clouds. What Wonder, then, is it, that false Merit, uplifted by the foul Breath of little Emissaries, who have their own pitiful Ends to pursue, should

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gain an Esteem and Reputation among a Company of Grocers, low Booksellers, and Coblers, superior to real Merit? But that a Set of Men, who have Opportunities of being better informed, should so far decline the Use of their Reason as to suffer themselves to be carried away by the Tide of popular Clamor, artificially raised in favor of this or that Man, fills one with no less Astonishment than Contempt. Public Virtue, or at least the Appearance of it, is essential to the Schemes of political Ambition; for without a Mask she would appear so horrid hideous and despicable, that no body could possibly countenance her. He, therefore, who has formed Designs of aggrandizing himself, is obliged to disguise his real Sentiments, that he might more easily take Advantage of the short-sighted, ignorant, and weak Part of Mankind, who
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are but too often abused by a specious Affectation of Public Spirit, and a sham Disregard of Power and Riches, that old, trite, stale Pretext, by which artful and aspiring Men have often gained such Credit as has enabled them to attain to the highest Degree of Wealth and Power ; which, without it, they could not have attained ; and which, in the End, we have never failed to find that they have had in View, however much they affected to despise them. But every Tree is best known by its Fruits. Let us, then, impartially examine this Great Man's Conduct who has lately resigned, and consider if he is truly that Great Man which common Fame has represented. The Eclat of one or two popular Measures, even though attended with Success, is not alone sufficient to establish the Character

of a Great Minister with Men of Sense; for these may be necessary, not only to acquire Credit at first, but to open People's Hearts and Purses on future Occasions. Gamesters and Sharpers, we know, often suffer those, whom they are at last sure of taking-in, and perhaps stripping of their All, to be Gainers at the Outset. Let us not be so deceived; but let us enquire what real Services he has done the Commonwealth, and if they are such as might have been expected from a truly Great Minister, furnished with that extraordinary, I had almost said unlimited, Power which has been granted to Mr. P—. In the mean time, it would be an Injustice to others not to ascribe to them the Honor of such Schemes as they themselves first projected; in which Mr. P--- could not possibly have had any other Share or Merit, than in seconding them

them in Council, however he may plume himself on having the sole Credit of them. We ought also to consider, if the Commonwealth has in any Respect suffered, as well as been benefited, by his GUIDANCE, that, by comparing the Good with the Bad, we may impartially determine of his Merits. But, perhaps, we shall be better able to judge of his Principles, if we take a Retrospect of his whole Political Conduct. Mr. P—, then, during the Life of Sir R— W---, who, it was said, knew his ----, continued the same zealous and flaming Patriot as he had professed himself in the Time of S— D — of M---, who most graciously bequeathed him a considerable Legacy, with no other View than that, being rendered independent, he would be less liable to become a Court-convert :

But

But, behold, Ld *O—d* had scarce resigned his last Breath before he began to revere the Ashes of that very Man whose Destruction he had before labored to effect, half bullying, half yielding to the then-reigning Administration, whom he was courting at the same time that he was maltreating, till, in short, Mr. *P——m* and he could agree upon Terms, which were no sooner settled than he was forced on his late Majesty, by a Measure which was not effected without offering the highest Indignity to the Throne, and such as almost partook of Treason itself: From which Time all Opposition, on his Part, to *Hanoverians* and *Hanoverian* Measures, totally ceased, against whom and against which no Man had inveighed with greater Bitterness and Inveteracy than himself.

himself. " But *Brutus* is an honorable
" Man!" What Effect this his first
Desertion of the Public had on the Minds
of Men who had entertained the highest
Opinion of his Integrity and Abilites, eve-
ry body remembers. All future Confi-
dence seemed to be annihilated at once ;
and such a general Distrust prevailed, that
no body was believed to have had any thing
in View, but to raise Fortunes to them-
selves out of the Ruins of the Public :
Whatever Measures the Ministry thought
fit to engage in, whatever Taxes they
were pleased to impose, passed almost
without a Negative : And this State-
Calm, which began soon after Mr.
P— relinquished the Opposition, con-
tinued almost uninterrupted, till a certain
Great Personage was thought to have gain-
ed such Ascendency in the Cabinet as
gave

gave Jealousy to the reigning Administration. The War with *France* commencing about this Juncture, it was imagined, that a Body of *British* Troops would have been employed in defence of his Majesty's Electoral Dominions, which were invaded by the Enemy. Then, and not till then, Mr. *P*— resumed his Patriot-Principles, and once more manfully opposed Continental Measures, declaring, that, if a single Man was sent to *Germany*, he should look on such a Step as making ourselves Principals on the Continent. Happy, thrice happy, had it been for us, if he had stedfastly persevered in these National Sentiments. Millions then would have been saved to *Great-Britain*: Her People, too, would have been saved; whereas the Want of Hands has been severely felt of late in almost all our Manufactures.

factures. On the other side, undrained of that Money which has been so profusely squandered, and quite shamefully lavished, in *Germany*, this Country would have been in a much better Condition of triumphing over her Enemy than she can possibly expect, engaged, as she is, in that dangerous, ruinous, and all-consuming *German War*, by which we have already been as great Losers as we can possibly hope to be Gainers, even on an honorable Peace. But I am sorry to say, that the Expectations of the other Party were no sooner frustrated, than Mr. P—, on receiving the Seals, became as great an Advocate in favour of Continental Measures as he was before a violent Opposer of them ; and, instead of refusing, in the same Circumstances, a single Man to *Germany*, he sends away *British*-born Subjects

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by Thousands, and their Money by Millions. “ But *Brutus* is an honorable Man ! ” The Consequence of this fatal Step was our being drained of such Numbers of Men, that a Militia, which the Court itself had been ever averse to, became a Measure of Necessity ; for without it we should have been left in a quite defenceless State, more Regular Forces being actually employed abroad, in Defence of *Germany*, than were left at home for the Defence of *Great-Britain*. In this, however, Mr. P—— shewed himself but lukewarm : But after it was carried in Parliament, what Use did he make of this truly National Measure, (for such, surely, it would have been, had the Bill been properly drawn) other than to smuggle away more British Troops to *Hanover* ? which, too,

was done in the most injurious Manner to this Country, the Men which were draughted for this Service being picked and culled from the respective Corps; whereby we, in a great measure, lost the Flower of our Army. The Militia, too, was so harrassed, by being embodied and kept out from their respective Counties, when no Invasion threatened the Kingdom, in which Case only the Spirit of the Act seemed to allow of their being kept out; that they not only became a Burthen to the Public, but the Service was made odious to every independent Gentleman who had the Honor to bear his Majesty's Commission: Nor can I here pass over a Measure, which nothing less than the most imminenter and immediate Danger threatening the State can possibly justify; a Measure which can't fail stri-

king every Lover of his Country with a serious and just Concern; a Measure which appears to me not only unparliamentary, but unconstitutional; if not, it argues at least a Defect in the Constitution. I mean the Practice of raising new Regiments without first obtaining the Consent of Parliament. I am not insensible, that the Approbation of Parliament comes after. But, surely, there is a wide Difference between obtaining the Leave of Parliament at first, and wire-drawing its Approbation after the Troops have been raised: For there are, give me Leave to say, who may be induced to give their Sanction to such a Measure after it is done, which they could not refuse without condemning the Measure itself, and the Authors of it; and yet, perhaps, would have never given their Consent if they had been

at

at first consulted. I can't, therefore, look upon this Measure in any other Light than inverting the Order of Business, and presuming too much on the Pliability of Parliament. It is, however, far from my Intentions to dispute the Power of the King's Prerogative on this Occasion ; but I have always been of Opinion, that this Power was vested in the Crown when we had fewer Regular Forces than we have at present, with no other View than as a Provision against any Emergency which might happen, the Senate not sitting ; in short, that it was given for the Protection, not the Oppression, of the Subject. But the new - raised Regiments are so far from giving any additional Strength, that they are a Weakness to the Army, the old Corps being proportionably

ably incomplete. Nor is this the greatest Mischief: These raw Men cannot be taken from their several Trades without Trade itself becoming a considerable Sufferer: The Officers, too, will necessarily become a Burthen to us after the Peace; but, above all; the Measure itself is totally inconsistent with the salutary Intention of a Militia, upon which, give me Leave to say, the Salvation of this Country in a great Measure depends: For who (under any other Government than his present Majesty's, whose Paternal Affection for his People will always be their Safeguard) could reflect on the late amazing Increase of our Army, without being filled with the most alarming Apprehensions of Military Power? which is so great already, that, if not timely reduced, it can't fail, sooner or later, proving destructive of British Liberty.

“ *Brutus*

"*Brutus* is an honorable Man!" If, now, we compare the Expence of the War carried on under the Auspices of the Great D— of M—, which, too, was crowned with the greatest Success, with the Expence of the present War, we shall find no small Difference. On Examination, we shall find, that the highest Expence which we stood at any one Year scarce exceeded 7,200,000*l.* Civil-List included; and other Years not near so much. But how much less this Year will our Expences amount to than eighteen Millions? Good God! Is there any Man, in his sober Senses, who imagines that the Nation can long support a War carried on at this Rate? What Advantages can we hope to gain adequate to such an Expence as we have already been at? Nay, will it be possible to keep even those which we have already gained,

gained, if the War should be continued on the same lavish Footing many Years longer ? To know what a Nation can or cannot bear, in order to square his Measures, either of Offence or Defence, by the Extent of the People's Abilities, during a State of War, is undoubtedly a Minister's first Duty : For if he has not well considered this Point, he must infallibly be very unequal to the sole Direction, and, in steering the Commonwealth-Ship, will be often in Danger of running her on Quicksands. If a private Person was about erecting a magnificent Edifice, would it not be prudent in him to take it previously into his Thoughts, how well he could afford the Expence ? And if he found that he could not well spare the Money, would it not be necessary for him to contract his Plan ?

And

And is not the same Policy as requisite to a Minister who undertakes to plan for the Public during a Time of War, without which he is liable to involve the Nation in an Expence which may sooner or later prove its irretrievable Ruin ? Great Schemes of Oeconomy, I am sensible, were very much talked of in the Beginning : But in what did these fair Promises end ? The Reformation which was begun extended only to the Wine-Office, where the Commissioners had their Salaries allowed them during Life, with an Addition of as much more as their Perquisites amounted to ; so that the Public, instead of being eased in that Particular, was more heavily loaded ; and all that she gained by it was a Kind of Reversion of those Places, in case they should not happen in future to be re-established.

Permit me here to observe, that, when Military Officers are laid aside, they are reduced to Half-Pay only, even though they have perhaps hazarded their Lives in their Country's Service. What Pretence, then, these Gentlemen could have had to more than their Salaries, I must own that I am at a Loss to conceive. Other Places, altogether as useless, remain untouched ; and, instead of making such Savings of the public Treasure, as easily might have been made, we seem to have been more profusely lavish of it, in proportion as we can less afford it. What shameful and confused Accounts of Money expended in *Germany*, some of it too without proper Vouchers, have we not known pass a certain Place almost without a single Question being asked, under the baneful Influence of this Gentleman's

bleman's Administration? What Numbers of idle Expeditions have there not been planned, which could not possibly answer any other End than that of weakening ourselves? And in carrying them into Execution, how very little Attention has there been paid to Oeconomy? It was but last Year, when an Expedition was forming at *Portsmouth*, that, though many of the Transports lay then in the River, which were appointed to serve on that Expedition, yet, instead of having the Military Stores imbarked a-board them, they were all sent by Land at an immense Expence. But why do I mention this Trifle, when the same Want of Oeconomy prevails through every Part of Government? What immense Expence, again, were we not put to in preparing an Expedition against the Island of *Mauritius*,

ritius, which appeared at last to have been so ill calculated, that, before the Fleet was in readiness, it proved too late to send our Ships there? Let me further ask, What Advantages have we reaped from all those idle Expeditions which we have from Time to Time made on the Coast of *France*? In short, What is all this, in fact, but plundering the People of their Money, and wantonly squandering it among a Set of iniquitous Contractors ? But, for Heaven's Sake, is it not the Part of a Minister, especially one who affects to be called a Patriot Minister, and who undertakes the sole Management of the War,— is it not, I say, his Busines to superintend every Kind of Expence, and to watch over the Public, to see that they, through whose Hands the Money passes, are guilty of no Peculation ; that every thing

thing is done in the best, cheapest, and most frugal Manner ; and that whatever Money is laid out, is employed to such Ends and Purposes as are most likely to redound to the Honor and Interest of the Commonwealth ? Ought he not more particularly to be careful, how he rashly engages the Nation in an Expence greater than the People can well support ? The Consequence of which is, that, not being able to make good her Payments in Time, she must pay so much dearer for every thing ; which can't fail bringing on her Ruin so much faster. How very near that Ruin already approaches, I must own that I dread to think. But, to hope the best, should we happily see an End of this War, in what a miserable Condition will not this poor Country be left, which is now bleeding at every Vein ! We are

at present like a high-bred Steed, who, in running the Course, has been pushed beyond his Strength; which, however, could not have happened to us, if we had not been engaged in fighting other People's Battles as well as our own. I am sensible it will be urged, that, in Honor, we were obliged to defend *H—r.* Be it so: Was there not a more eligible Expedient? Would it not have been cheaper for us to have indemnified his Majesty, by paying him as much as the neat Annual Income of his Electoral Dominions amounted to, during the Time of their being in Possession of the *French?* But when *France* had agreed to a Neutrality, who then advised his Majesty to break the Treaty of *Cloijler-Seven,* to involve this Nation deeper than ever in a *German* War, and to abandon his Royal Highness, who made that Treaty, which no less redounded

dounded to his Honor than to our Interest? *Hinc illæ lacrymæ!* Was this the Price of Cabinet-Favor? Surely, if there is a Grain of British Spirit left, the Time will yet come when a Parliamentary Enquiry, and a strict one too, will be made into this Measure; and I hope that I shall still live to see the Day when an Impeachment will be brought against the Author of that infamous and ruinous Advice. “But *Brutus* is an honorable Man!” I come now to the last Thing which I have to take notice of, in regard to Mr. P—’s Conduct, viz. his Resignation of the Seals, leaving, it is true, the Nation covered with Honor, but covered, too, with a Debt of little less than * 136 Millions, inclusive of the

* This enormous Sum exclusive of the many Millions which have been raised and expended within the Year :

the Expences of the ensuing Year ; very near 60 Millions of which (be it remembered) have been contracted under Mr. P——'s own glorious Administration. The avowed Reason of this extraordinary Step, taken at this Juncture, is said to be, that, being overruled by the Majority of the Council, in regard to Measures to be taken against *Spain*, founded on what *Spain* had already done, not on what that Court may further intend to do, he would not be responsible for Measures which he was no longer allowed to *guide*. But if this had been the real Cause, why did he not resign sooner ? When he received repeated Applications from our Merchants, in regard

Year : All which added together, if looked upon in the Light of so much Purchase-Money, cannot appear other than buying Honor at a most extravagant Price.

regard to their not having received any Satisfaction on account of such Captures as had been made after the Time limited by Treaty, and which were acknowledged and confessed by the Court of *Spain* itself, did then any of his Warmth appear against *Spain*? Or did he exert himself in obtaining those injured People a proper Redress? When, again, the Retention of the *Antigallican* rung in his Ears, did he then require proper Satisfaction, or insist on an immediate Rupture with *Spain*? Nay, did not his Friends at that very Time take Pains to persuade People of its being a very improper Juncture to break with *Spain*? If then, on neither of these Occasions, he insisted on vigorous Measures, or resigned the Seals, is it very likely that he should do it now with any other View but to withdraw himself in Time,

before People's Eyes were open, and his Credit failed him? But admit, for a Moment, that this was the true Cause of his Resignation. Is it a Point so undeniably clear, that we ought immediately to enter into a War with *Spain*, as not to leave Room for any Doubt? Might there not be those of a more sedate and calm Temper, who, without Offence, might think such a Step too precipitate, and might possibly wish that every just Expedient was first tried before War was declared, which once begun, who knows where and when it may end? Is it sure, too, in our present Circumstances, which are entirely owing to this Gentleman's Conduct, that without abandoning *Germany*, which I don't find that he ever intended, we could carry on such a War any long Time without Risk of a National

tional Bankruptcy ? That *Spain* has been much more disposed to show Favor to the Enemy than to us, and that her Behaviour to our People is, in many Instances, totally inexcusable, I make not the least Question : But, perhaps, it may be good Policy, even in Princes, sometimes to look through their Fingers ; Peace, in a Trading Country, being far more eligible than War. In the mean time, to prepare for War, as if War was unavoidable, is no less prudent than necessary ; and if *Spain*, notwithstanding our Forbearance, should proceed to force us into one, by adding Insult to Insult, as we shall have nothing to answer for, in carrying on the War, to God or Man, we ought to support our present National Distress with the Courage of *Romans*, and, if possible, redouble our Efforts, with a Resolution of

convincing our unprovoked Enemy, that we are not reduced to so low an Ebb, as not to be able to take that ample Satisfaction of her Infolence, which injured *Britons* have so just a Right to expect and demand. The Question then comes in regard to this Gentleman's being made responsible for Measures which he himself did not approve in Council : In answer to which, give me Leave to say, if delivering his Opinion in Writing, signed with his Name, was not alone sufficient to have indemnified him, what hindered him, as a Member of Parliament, moving for an humble Address to his Majesty, to have peremptorily demanded Satisfaction from the Court of *Spain* for any Losses sustained by his *British Subjects*, and to have assured him of his Parliament's Readiness to support him in case of

Spain's

Spain's Refusal? which if he had done, having had sufficient Grounds for it, who afterwards could have blamed Mr. *P*—on account of *Spain?* But the Manner in which he professes quitting the Seals is perhaps unexampled; because, forsooth, he was not any longer suffered to guide: As if they who composed the Council were summoned only as so many Noughts to make this Gentleman's Unity so much more significant; and that they were admitted on no better Footing at that Board, than to be entirely at his Devotion in every Measure which he pleased to dictate to them. Good Gods! what astonishing Insolence! that one Man should presume to take upon himself the Guidance of the rest, of equal Birth, of equal Parts and Abilities with himself, and to deny his Prince that Privilege, which his Prerogative

tive entitles him to, especially in regard to Peace and War, of either receiving or rejecting the Council which is offered! To have suffered this, one must have looked on his Majesty as held in Leading-Strings, and the rest of the Council merely as this Gentleman's Attendants. The Wisdom and Excellency of this Constitution is manifest in nothing more than in leaving as little absolute Power as possible even in the Hands of the Crown : And shall a Subject dare usurp it; one, too, who has professed himself a Friend to Liberty and the Constitution? When a late Great Minister was called, by his Adversaries, a Kind of Dictator, who more passionately exclaimed against his Power than Mr. P—? And yet he would willingly now assume to himself the same Power of Dictatorship.

But

But what Shadow of Excuse has he for taking a Pension of 3000 l. *per annum* for his and his Son's Life, and that too at a Time of public Distress? Is it for the Services which he has done his OWN Country? As to them, has he not been sufficiently rewarded by the great and opulent Places which he has long enjoyed? And I will add, that whatever he has done is no more than he owes his Country in the Discharge of his Duty. How widely different, and how much more noble, was the Conduct of the Great *Lock* on the like Occasion! who did infinitely more Honor to his Country than ever Mr. *P—* did. When, on account of his Health, he was obliged to resign his Place at the Board of Trade, where no Man was ever better qualified to fit than himself, and had a Pension offered him,

him, though he really wanted it, he had too much public Spirit to become a Burden to his Country. How different also was Lord *Sunderland's* Behaviour in a parallel Case ! who declared, that, if he was not deemed worthy of serving his Country, he would never be guilty of plundering her. By these Instances we may see in what Light these Kinds of Favors have been always received. What avails it, then, to endeavour to gloss over this Affair, by calling it the spontaneous Mark of his Majesty's Approbation of his Services, which differs not in the least from the meanest Pension? Let us now consider those eminent Services for which his Country is indebted to him, and see what they amount to. And I think, (for I see his Merits as well as his Demerits) that he has none greater to boast of than
that

that Spirit which he seems to have infused into the Administration, who before him were as much too pacific as he is too enterprising. To him also we owe the Reduction of *Canada*, which, nevertheless, I doubt, has cost us more in Money and Men than the Country itself is worth. But the *French* Islands, upon which their Fisheries depend, are undoubtedly of the utmost Importance, as the Loss of them tends greatly to weaken the Enemy's Marine, and to strengthen our own. With regard to *Senegal* and *Gorée*, if I am rightly informed, Mr. P— had no other Share in the Conquest of them, than in giving his Approbation of the Measure which had been proposed as an Object worthy our Attention. Who first projected the Conquest of *Martinico* and *Guadalupe*, I know not; but this one

may venture to say, that, however valuable they may be in themselves, we are much more indebted to Providence for *Guadalupe*, than we are to the first Projectors. Success, however, hath crowned this last Action with Glory, and renders those blameless who would otherwise have been liable to Censure, for dissipating the public Money in a Project which, from the Beginning, was so ill contrived and provided for, that the Success was almost next to a Miracle. Is it, however, less reasonable to expect, that a Secretary of State, from the Nature of his Office, should have been perfectly acquainted with the Strength and Weakness of the Enemy in all Places within his own Department; and that, whilst he assumed the Minister, no Measure would have been concerted but in consequence of such Knowledge,
without

without leaving the Success of our Arms entirely to Chance? *Belleisle* is a Kind of Make-weight added to the rest: For, notwithstanding such Sums as have been expended in taking it, I know of no Use which it has been of to us, but to teach our Military Gentlemen Experience. Let us now look on the other Side of the Account, and we shall find, that we are indebted to this Gentleman for engaging us as Principals in a *German* War, which of late has cost us, besides the Loss of Men, little less than five Millions *Sterling per Annum.* And, for these two Years past, our Trade has been much exposed to the Enemy's Privateers, whilst many of our Ships have been idly alarming the Coast of *France*, and others as idly watching the River *Vilaine*: Whereas, had our Fleet been employed as

it ought to have been, we might, with a small additional Expence, have made ourselves Masters of *Martinico*, and destroyed all the *French* Settlements on *St. Domingo*. In short, the Money and Men which this *German* War has cost us, and the Expence which we have from Time to Time put ourselves to in forming idle Expeditions, amounts even to more than all that this Gentleman himself proposed to retain, when he made his last Cessions * to Monsieur *Buffy*, is actually worth ; which

Terms,

* Though the Goodness and Safety of a future Peace entirely depended on the Retention of the *French* Sugar-Islands and Fisheries, which alone can prevent the future Increase of the Enemy's Naval Power, yet the Restoration of them was agreed to in settling Preliminaries with this Gentleman.

Terms, however, the Enemy is yet too haughty to accept. What mighty Cause, then, have we to triumph? And, more particularly, if we reflect, and surely we ought to reflect, on the State of our Public Debt, which has been so much inflamed by his Measures, that the Nation already staggers under its immense Load: A Consideration which is the more affecting, as the Consequences will be much more severely felt on the Decline of our Trade; which must necessarily be expected whenever the Sword is sheathed, and a happy Period put to the Rage of War; and more especially as it seems to be a Point given up, (which, for my Country's Sake, I am sorry to hear) that the *French* should be allowed the Fishing-Trade in the Gulf of *St. Laurence*, and the Banks of

of * *Newfoundland*, almost in as unlimited a Manner as they before enjoyed it.

AND now, O ye Mothers ! whose Sons have so often enjoyed the Posts of Honour in *Germany*, I appeal to you, if you have not Reason to extol Mr. *P—*, though few, very few, perhaps, of your Children, may ever return to tell the Story of all their direful Hardships ! And you, Gentlemen, who pay and not receive Taxes, give me Leave to ask you, if you have not found the highest Satisfaction in Mr. *P—'s* Conduct and Management ? But, above all, you Gentlemen of the *Alley*, and you,

* Whatever is not mentioned in the new Treaty remains good on the Footing of the old.

you, ye Contractors, are you not obliged in Gratitude, more than any body, to offer Incense to the Shrine of this Great Minister? for surely, under his Administration, you have reaped a Golden Harvest: But nevertheless, should any of you prove so unconsciencious as to deny his great Merit, I make no Doubt but that he is unembarrassed enough to applaud himself, and to laugh at the Cits.

F F N I S.

E R R A T U M.

After the Words, meanest Pension,
Page 32, add, which nothing but a willing
Mind could induce his Acceptance
of when a Man's Honor was at stake.
